For the Post.

#### CITY ITEMS.

The services of Mr. JESSE J, CASSI-DEY have been secured, as Associate Fditor, on THE POST.

THE ALIENS

In the i-sue of the Post of last Frilay we said that we had heard it freely talked about on the streets that Mr. Engelhard had said at a meeting of the executive committee of the democratic party that "he didn't want this city ruled by aliens, unregistered citizens and boys." In the Journal of the 25th inst we see a card signed by Mr. Engelhard addressed "To the Foreign citizens of Wilmington," in which he contradicts the report, and claims to entertain towards these aliens the most kindly feel-

Mr. Engelhard also publishes a card signed by a part only of the gentlemen composing the committee and who were present at the time the remarks were alleged to have been made, and who say that Mr. Engelhard made no attack on the aliens as charged, and said nothing in opposition to them.

place, as we have been informed, Mr. Engelbard did say that "he didn't want this city ruled by aliens, unregistered economy, and while manufacturing citizens and boys," and we challenge the gentleman to come out and explicitly deny that he made the remarks at - Evening Post, March 3d tributed to him, or words to that effect, and we challenge the gentlemen who signed the card alluded to, published in the Journal, to come out and explicitly deny that they heard Mr. Eugelhard make the said remarks, or words judgment suspended on payment of to the same effect.

No dodging.

to the Governor of this commonwealth by faint praise of the Wilmington Jour-We are sure that Gov. Brogden | Court on a charge of infanticide. has does nothing to merit the commen-dation of that sheet. His course since prase?

enemy, should klan decrees so decree. Agent.

The State has come to a pretty pass

Who don't know Heinsberger, the Live Book Store man? Who is there that, having a few spare minutes afbeautiful chromos, and glance at the latest books, and get the New York papers and listen to the delightful music one is sure to hear while there? If one is a happy married man he can't well get around investing in a book or something, just to take away the smell of that herrid cigar, you know, and if he is not a married man, what else can he do besides sending up that music box, that pair or chromes or something, to his sweetheart? But there is one thing certain: if you go in there you can't well get around spending some of your stamps-we know how it is ourself.

The Society of St. George and St. Andrew had their anniversary supper at the City Hall on Monday night, and every alien present seemed to be having a good time generally. One of the editors of the Journal said that he did'nt want aliens to rule this city, though it himself a carpet bagger.

Henry Nutt, Esq., says that the citizens should have fired a thousand guns for joy when the legislature adjourned on Monday last. We have always known that Mr. Nutt was a sensible man and we are not alone in that opinion. You can start out to-morrow and four white men out of every five you meet, in this State, will say the same, and all of the colored men.

Judge Kerr was to have told the Lumberton people what he knew about temperance &c., on the 23d. We suggest to the old gentleman to practice his teachings in all things, and partie- tin, Chas. L Frost, Robert Russ, John voted against it. Glenn and Foote seld if he should unfortunately ever again Jr., Jacob L Richardson, Hermann baggage; but that fellow Candler, who to the whole State. preside there.

Charlotte complains of having more money there than they want-its counterfeit.

Mr. Joseph C. Hitl, late Register of deeds for this county, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the township of Wilmington vice S. P. Gause,

Davidson, Mecklenburg, Warren, Rowan, Anson, Guilford and Randolph coun'ies now flit along under the law law just passed by the Legislature which forbids the killing or trapping of certain birds at certain scasons the year ...

Heinsberger the Live Book Store man on Market street, has laid on our table: The Pirate, by Scott, paper, 25 cents; The Foggy Night at Offord, by Mrs. Henry Woed, paper, 25 cents; The Discarded Wife, by Mrs. Eliza . Dupuy, cloth \$1 75, paper \$1 50.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES .- For the week ending February 28th, the Mcsers. Fairbanks manufactured 1121 Scales. Notwithstanding this large production, We again repeat that at the time and they are only keeping pace with their orders. When times are hard, exact weight is in keeping with the closest generally is dull, the demand for "Fairbanks' Standard" is on the increase -

> S. VANAMRINGE, J. P .- Mary Morgan, peace warrant; dismissed at procecutors cost.

> Nancy Strong, assault and battery; cost. Committed for cost.

The case of Fanny Foy, the colored women, whose case had been undergo-The unparalled insult has been made ing investigation last week, was finally closed on Monday, Justice Van Amringe committing her for trial at Superior

The last chance to get the Benbow he has been called to the Executive House or some other large gift for two Chair of this State has been pure, up- dollars and fifty cents! The drawing right and honorable. What has he of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greens done to cause ku klux to sound his boro, N. C., has been deferred until April 19th, when it will, without any The answer is plain. The article of further delay, be proceeded with. Those the Journal was a thr at- a dictation, wishing to invest can do so by sending an insinuation to the Governor that in to the Managor, C. P. Mendenhall, box any instance in which the elemency of 8, Greensbore, N. C., or of the agents the Chief Magistrate might be inter- at different places. Tickets for sale in posed, then the Journal would be his this place by MATTHEW P. TAYLON, ta-apl 19.

Any man who does not know the sowhen ex-banditti suggest a line of con- lace and pleasure derived from the rience one of the keenest pleasures of life; but how disgusting to every sensitive heart when one thinks he has a ter tea or at any other time don't stroll good thing to find that he is drawing into Heinsberger's "just to look around" on cabbage leaf. We have some expeto see who is there and examine the rience in the cighr smoking business, and consider we are doing our friends a kindness when we tell them that those Defiance cigars, which have most appropriately been re-named "Neil's Choice" are to be found only at George Myers store.

> St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city on the 17th inst, by the usual procession of the Hibernian Benevolent Association which turned out in strong array, parading some of the principal streets, and the delivery of a most cloquent and able address at St. Thomas church by Rev. Father White, winding up with a collation at Hibernian Hall on South Front street.

We observed many aliens in the procession, many of whom are of our wealthiest and most honored citizens. although they are of that class that Maj. Englehard of the Journal dont want to have any voice in the affairs of is said that this same valliant editor is this city. We think though, that the aliens can stand it quite as long as the Journal folks can.

oners was held last week, at which the following jurors were drawn for the meets on the 19th of April:

First Week-Henry Green, T Childs, Bryant Holmes, S F Walcott, Louis Todd, Owen Fennell, Jr., James Jones, to secure the passage of this devilish Joseph Waddell, Charles Tietgen, E J scheme. Devernier, Benjamin Leboo, Thomas Miller, Allison Alderman, Joshua P and you may say to a man (for no man Payne, Samuel Nixon, Charles Jones, who voted for er advocated the bill can E F Martin, John Pierson, John Lof: be a Union Republican worked and nlarly while holding Brunswick Court, F Garrell, Willis Byrd, Alex. Johnson, out like men, and went over herse and

drew J Howell.

Henry Reeder, John Martin, James nothing except treachery? Hall, Robert Phinney, Enoch T Hancock, David Brown, William A French.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY-ILLUSTRATED. -Notices of the Press .- The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illnstrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly Its illustrations of current events are worked and voted like men against it, but full and fresh, and are prepared by our to no vail, and proved the correctness best designers. With a circulation of o mylast letter, that it is not the most 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least intelligent men that always vote right. half a million persons, and its influence livery one of them were in their seats as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a postive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems -Louisville Courier Journal.

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.- N. Y. Examiner and

burgh Commercial.

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postage by the publishers. Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, 10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,

An Extra Copy of either the Maga-zine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$20 00, without extra copy ; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at inv time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 3.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1875. DEAR EDITOR:-In compliance with ny promise before I left home and, also, the one I made in my last letter, that I would write you again this week, I shall now give you a few of the many interesting things that have happened in Raleigh during the last few days.

CONVENTION IN THE HOUSE. I described the very interesting manner in which the "caucus conventton bill" was bought and fought through the Senate; how men who were drunk, disorderly, &c., behaved on that memorable occasion, and the manner in which your own Senater acted and voted.

The most important part of this caucus convention bill has yet to be told. It come up in the House of Representives on Thursday (and as it was in the Senate while the same bill was under consideration) the House was crowded with the bull pen drivers. Your townsman, Engelhard, a political lobbyist. was here thrashing his whip, daring COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. - A special the fellows to vote against it; if they meeting of the Board of County Com- did, as he told them, their heads should be cut off. Over draw Joe Turner was also on hand, with his letter in his pocknext term of the Superior Court, which et, to see what could be made out of it for himself, ready to make a penny by "over draw" or otherwise. Senator Cantwell was also hard at work trying

The Republicans almost to a man, Tietgen, R G Ross, James Willis, Rob- pretends still to be a Union man, on the

ert Willis, Benjamin Hollis, Isham Quick, Jno. R Sneeden, Joseph Davis, Alonzo Hewlett, Robert W Hick, Anathe time; you may say when men's Meeting ever held at Burgaw. soals are to be tried, you are drawn up -Second Week-Jos. C Hill, Elijah in line of battle awaiting the as-Moore, John H Brown, David M Dart, sant of the enemy, and behold a trai-Wm. Moore, Derry Pickett, Jas. H for in the camp, not only in the Carraway, Titus Wright, John D camp but has sold you out. What Woody. Daniel Sanders, WH M Kech, should be done for such a man true to

The fight went nobly on, every other man ho was elected by a Union constituncy voted right. Dr. Wheeler and Ir. Boyd offered amendments, but to h purpose. They tried to have it left to the people, but the lying ku klux were, as they needs be, afraid of the peopl, because if the people could have roted on it the bill would have and convincing, and carry much weight. been killed. Your Representatives hew the Republicans of New Hanover ere opposed to the convention bill and taleigh to represent themselves, but he county, and in that they done their ull duty. The bill finally passed at :30 o'clock, by a tote 81 ayes to 33 ays, amid another tu klux yell; and Chronicle.

Its papers upon existien questions, and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the all of the larking were drunk. The could find thun lying around bar-

as and on thestreets dead drunk. Terms—Postage free to all Sub-scribers in the United States. thoughout like his minded, honorabli gentlemen. his convention bil is not the crea-

to of the Legislatu, but of a cauwere, and are to-day apposed to convention. Many of you friends, I suppise, would like to kny how this can Well, let us see, for the Home were ku klux or Democres, 5 Independent and 35 Republican the Senate staids 37 ku klux and 1 Republicans. It required a two thirds mjority in each Hotse to pass the convenion bill. Now see now the ku klux weked it: they helda caucus and 52 of he House voted br convention, 28 wen opposed to it, but it was a majority of the democrats and the others had tocome in and vote against their own judgment and the wishes of their constituents. Now take 2 from the 80 Demecrats, it will leave 28 of them opposed to the conventin, add to them the 5 Independents and 35 Republicans who were also oposed to convention will make 68 eposed to convention in the House out of 20,a majority of 16 in the House opp red to convention, as will be seen. Nows it not very justly called a caucus onvention. The Senate was in the sme ratio as the House!

Ist not a shame that a convention can e called against the wishes of a Legilature, and also the wishes of nine

tcuts of the people. theyhave adjourned, this drunken set of bafers, God-forsaken scoundrels, who should be in the work house instat of the Legislature, has at last fourl by inquiry that there was no mon money in the treasury of the State and as they could not get board or thing to do, and that was to go home. Thank the Lord, that Uncle Jenkins had to more greenbacks for them.

Raeigh looks like a barroom just after arowand all the drunkards have been put out, but we are confident that his Hong, Mayer Gorman, will put the old City of Oaks in order in a few days and she will look like her fomer self .afficted with another set of the kind that has just gone. The people might well ery out, "O, what have we done that our punishment should be so great." I leave to morrow for Greensboro and pleasant city where I have enjoyed mert some old friends.

are going to send the best men they Pender have got them bad. have to the convention, and I hope New Hanover would only send good A grand rally is expected. men, those of ability, and at the same time true, it would be a great blessing

Burgaw, N. C., March, 20th, 1875. turnout ever seen at Burgaw; and an absolutely regardless of the voice, ered unusually palid under the appre-

10th of April. The meeting was called to order by I. man, and Wm. D. Jones, as Secretary. objects of the meeting was briefly stated and the mission of the Republican hey also knew they were not sent to party of Pender, was emphatically impressed upon those whose duty it is to perform that mission. He was followed by Messrs. Jno. Bell, Archie Walker, and Peter McKethan, of Lincoln, Gen. S. H. Manning, High Sheriff of New Hanover County, was next called for and responded in an able and eloquent manner. He effectingly and ernestly exhorted them upon the importance of unity and fidelity in this new canvass.

The next Speaker, was Hou. James Heaton, who made the discourse of the day. If Democrats ever had occasion to go away sick at being irresistably shown the sheer folly and corruption that characterize the error of their ways, these poor fellows had, who listened to Mr. Heaton. He seems to the enemy, to be a kind of galvanic-battery. they become restless worn and ill under his sledge-hammer blows, and seem occionally determined to "break off," but there appears to be something about

him that holds them until he is done with then The meticg adjourned with three ousing chers for Heaton, Manning,

and the Republican party of Pender County. "Sufficient unto the day is the glory thereo." W. D. J.

A Rousing meeting of Republicans of Union Township in Pender County.

On Wednesday last, a large gathering of republicans assembled at South Washington, Pender County. They were met by several gentlemen who arrived on the morning bain from Wilmington, among them here General fied, within 20 days, under the PENALTY Manning and Mr. Heaton.

After organization Mr. Heaton was introduced, and explained in his excellent and pleasing manner the condition and situation of republicans in their new territory, General Manning, followed in a well timed and instructive address. The republicans here are Be there is joy enough for one day, thoroughly aroused, and they have fully made up their minds to secure the Township of Union from the clutches of democracy.

The sentiment of the meeting was unaminous in their opinion of selecting South Washington, or some point very close to it, as a county seat for Pender whisey on credit, so there was only one County. The above place is now one of general selection and the inducements for having the county seat here are very great, and we have no doubt but that the entire anti-new county vote will be cast for South Washington or some point very close. A weak assemblage of democrats were present during the early part of the day. It was plainly observable that there was Itis to be hoped that she will never be no union among them, and they were very long faces. A few of them however together like a covey of frightened partridges on a rainey morning in the corner of a rail fence, and went through the mockery of selecting three delegates will give you a few lines from that old to their Lillington convention, old man Powers appeared from the redness and many happy promenades, and hope to lofteness of his "comb" to be cock of the covey. Poor things they look fore-The Republicans all over the State lorn. They know the republicans of

The republicans of Helly and adjoinyour noble old county will not be found ing Townships will meet at Bannerbehind. You have the men, and I have mans Bridge on next Saturday. Geneheard a great many of our best and ral Manning, Mr. Heaton and others, mest prominent Republicans say that if will be present to address the people

A man who had been married twice A man who have to ladies both named Catherine, advised his friends against taking dupli-kates.

LONG CREEK, March, 17, 1875. MR. EDITOR: - A large and enthusitic meeting of the Republicans of Lin-The day was fair though windy. The coln township, in our new county of turnout was the largest Republican Pender, was held last evening at this place to prepare for the coming election enthusiastic determination seemed to on the 15th of April next. It was one be exhibited on the part of the voters of the largest meetings held since the to teach county-dividers that it is not campaign of Grant. The republicanalways most prudent to do those things here are all awake and terribly in earnest. They are determined that as the rights, interests or wishes of the people. democrats foaled the gelding "Pender," In the number was seen dotted here they will stable and take care of him. and there not a few of our ku klux The meeting elected Sherman Hodes friends whose wan faces seemed rend- as Chairman, and Thos. B. Barton as Secretary. The meeting was addressed hension of their impending certain by Messes. J. Bivins, Sherman Hodges, doom which is to seal their fate on the Peter McKethan, Thomas B. Barton, Montgomery Taylor and others, and the

greatest harmony prevailed. The fol-H. Brown, Esq., and organized by the lowing gentlemen were elected to serve election of Mr. Thomas Lewis, as Chair- on the collecting committee: For the corporation of Long Creek-The Secretary, was called upon to make John W. Williams, Patrick Williams, the introductory remarks, by whom the Cudjo Larkins, Henry Miller, A. J. Devane, Peter McKethan: Treasurer, William McIntyre. For the Township at large Henry J. Moore, George Page, Rolan Larkins, William Bell, Glasgow Register, Miles Armstrong; Treasurer, Sherman Hodges.

SHERMAN HODGES, Chm'n. THOS. B. BARTON, Seo'y.

A young man at an evening party was asked to "bring out the old lyre," when he trotted out his mother-in-law.

D. L. RUSSELL. Attorney at Law, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Oock Streets. mar 26-tf

# TAX NOTICE!

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE EOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE tere for the Township and City of Wilmington will proceed, on the first day of April, 1875, and for twenty days thereafter, at the City Hall, in the City of Wilmington, between the hours of 9 A. M. and SP. M., and every FRIDAY EVENING during the month of APRIL, between the hours of 6 P. M. and 9 P. M., on said days, to List the taxable Lands and Property, and make the issessments required by law.

All persons and Corporations within this nahin and City are required by law to give in their taxables, and attend at the above time and place for the purpose spect OF DOUBLE TAN.

Extract from Act to Raise Revenue,

"ALL PERSONS who are liable for a POLL. TAX, and shell withing fail to give themselves in, and all persons who own PKO-PERTY AND FAIL TO LIST within the time allowed, shall be deemed GULITY OF A MISDEMEANOR, and, on conviction thereof, shall be FINED, not more than FIFTY DOLLARS, or IMPRISONED not more than THIRTY DAYS."

By order of the Board of Trustees S. T. POTTS, Township Clerk,

Uffice of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N.C.) March 2M, 1879. NOTICE,

# LISTING OFTAXABLES FOR 1875.

A LL PERSOAS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1855 are required by law to list all their Real. Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1874. The Tax Listers for the City of Wilming

ton, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Muuroe and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April. and for twenty days thebeafter, (Sandays excepted) between the hours of 20 clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from so clock to So glock P. M. for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax

T. C. SERVINN. City Clerk and Treasurer,

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

CONVENTION.

For months past the Journal clique of the know nothing ku klux democracy have been crying for the passage by the Legislature of a bill calling a State Convention. In season and out of season have the public been dinned at and tormented, until at last the mountain that has so long been in labor has brought forth a mouse, and the faithful are not happy. The proposed great and sweeping reforms that were to be accomplished by the aid of the convention seems to have dwindled down to a few matters of minor importance, and still the faithful are not happy. The restrictions placed on the convention by the Legislature have put it beyond the power of the convention to inflict all the injury upon the people of North Carolina contemplated by the democrats, but still there is a great deal of danger to be apprehended should they control the convention.

The Journal admits the possibility of the convention trascending its limited powers, and in a sort of negative way throws out a hintas to what it (the convention) may do in the matter. It says: "We de not propose to discuss how far these restrictions may be binding on the convention, for the reason that we do not deem the question to have any practical importance. We feel quite sure the convention will disregard none of the prohibitions imposed upon it." That the democrats, should they happen to control the convention, will disregard these restrictions is certain-they cannot afford to lose the opportunity of carrying out their designs and subverting the existing order of things, and the Journal already finds fault in that the bill "permits the present office holders to serve ont the terms for which they were elected."

The line of action proposed for the convention by the Journal is, "to change our county and township governments; to require every voter to show his poll tax receipt; to change our whole system; the mode of electing judges and magistrates, and indeed to make all the other changes so much desired," In other words the democracy want to reestablish the whipping post and the pillory; to go back a half century to the intolerable system of county courts Were managed mider the old regime; to obliterate townships and poor man and keep him away from the polls if he is unable to produce his tax receipt; to establish "bull pens" at all election precints; to take from the people their choice in the election of magistrates and judges; and finally to do, any and every thing else that they see proper to do, whereby the poor people of this State shall be put in subjection to the rich.

This white league party are getting bravely along. They have openly deopposed to allowing colored citizens the rights and privileges which the claim for themselves; they have said that they dont want aliens to rule here; they dont want poor people to vote; they dont want the people to elect their magistrates; they do want to revolutionize our entire system of government and run it entirely in the interest of a few men just as they have attempted to revolutionize the municipal government of the city of Wilmington, but which, happily, has been frustrated by him who is such a terror to the Journal people, Judge Daniel L. Russell.

The people of North Carolina are not ready to allow their State to return to the barbarism and darkness and bondage of slavery from which she has within the last decade been delivered

DEMOCRATIC PURPOSES. From the period at which the Demoeratic party ceased to advocate principles truly national, and began to justify and vindicate human slavery, it has been consistent. Not more in 1860 than now, did D mocrats North and South, have in view the peculiar institution; and never since the capture of Vicksburg by the Union forces and the expulsion of General Lee from Pennsylvania, have the hopes of that party been higher for the consummation of their prime object

holder to work his will with his late slaves. That will is to again enslave, Could the whites, male, and femalefrom the head waters of the Chesapeake to the Mexican frontier be polled upon the question of slavery to day the almost unanimous will would be-slavery for the negro. It may be doubted ports it, is your enemy, and you, his, whether there is preistance enough in We've exhorted you to east him out of whether there is resistance enough in the South to successfully oppose such perishing of hunger from your deor-

the whites of the South possess upon

with us of the South who have asserted the humanity of the negro, and his inlicenable rights, or who belong to that class, the time has well nigh come when we must place upon the hazard of war the principles we have professed. It is idle and childish—worse it is infatus is idle and childish-worse, it is infatuation to hope anything from a successful Democratic party but slavery for the negro, and the expulsion from the South of all whites who have been opposed to that organization. We must make up our minds to the fearful issue. Look at the condition of the negro in the late slave states. In Georgia more than sixty thousand voters of that race are disfranchised. In North Carolina, counties and municipaliteis are wrested from their control by the most infamous means. Counties are created by acts of a Legislature upon the sole plea and for the only reason that the new counties will be Democratic; and in a word the worst oppresion ever exercised by absolute despots, is employed by a government which professes

be constitutional and free. The means employed by the Democracy of this State to attain power are familiar to all. They excused themselves while committing murder to achieve political success, that their object justified their agent. But now they have gained power they have used it mainly for the destruction of those vital principles which underlie free government, and are marching over the track to the goal of their wishes.

We above expressed a doubt whether the steadfastness of the North, which has opposed the purposes of the Democracy heretofore will continue. But if it fails as there seems a possiblity it may, then nothing is left us here but expatriation and slavery or resistance to the death. The enemies of freedom in this section of the Union possess the numerical strength, the land and much of the wealth. They are bold and united. Are the friends of the national Union and of liberty throughout the land aware of the tremendous issues to be fought for not only during the next few years, but during the present generation? Can they realize that either the Union must be severed and slavery restored, or that the southern Democracy must be shorn of its strength to do evil?

The rattlesnake when it has once closed its teeth upon a victim is for a white powerless for harm. , Burrest and time restore the venom it has once discharged, and it again regs its crest with the same fell power and purpose it originally possessed. So with the reptile Democracy of the couth. It has since 1865 secreted the same poison it had in 1861. Will he country permit it to strike, or wil not those, deadly fangs be drawn?

The North has the power to disarm the southern rettlesnake which is coiled in the body politic.

THE MILES ALARM MONEY DRAW-ER, is an article almost indispensable construction, it recommends itself to merchents as an important part of their store fixtures. Till-tapping has become so revalent that an ingenious arrangement like that of the Miles' Money Drawer is indeed a necessity. They that offers himself as a cadidate for are sold by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, New York, ane the hardware trade generally .- New York Express, March 19th.

White Leagues and Civil Rights.

Below we republish a leading editorial taken from the Caucasian, as its name indicates, a white man's paper, published at Lexington, Mo. We have no comments to make at this time regarding this beautiful and choice piece of American literature, but ask our readers to persue it carefully and preserve it for future reference.

Yes, the work is done, Shuffle your jay-bird heels, pat Juba, and shout with barbaric delight, ye nappy-skulled, Fetich-worshiping chattels of Carolina rice plantations. Screech your beastly exultation, ye man-eating savages of Dahomey and Loango. Howl your ecstacy, ye vermin-swarming, filth-reeking Hottentots. You're all citizens veters—sovereigns—of the glerious American Republic,—while half a mil-lion white men in the South are virtually

aliens and slaves.

Men of the North. Men of the South. Its come at last. You laughed Upon the subject of negro slavery the Northern Democrat is usually indefferent. But he is willing to conciliate his Southern brother by yielding whatever abstract opinions may linger in his bosom, and permit the ex-slave-holder to work his will with his late the last, resist to the death if need be, the outrages, the degradations, the limitless horrors, which are all summed up understood, that every villain who sup-

step; to hurl his vile carcass when dead, from consecrated ground entreated you to fight on, fight

deviltries, is forced upon us, apon you.
What though the whole thing is utterly
illegal; conceived in hate and born in
violence; concocted by a Congress which is no Congress, because nine-tenths of its Southern members are vagabond frauds, never elected and representing nobody; and forced upon an unwilling people at the point of the bayonet? What though we feel that we have the right—nay, that it is our we have the right that, solemn, sacred duty—to repudiate the whole hideous strocity, the moment we have the power? What of it? Its law to-day. And in every state territory, province, satrapy and poconsulate, from Maine to Mexico, a nitger is, this hour, the legal peer of a white man; gibbering chunks of vile-odred Egyptian blackness, are the equas, aye, in many instances, the superirs, of the descendants of the Hancocks Adamses, Warrens, Pinckneys, Hampons, Ran-The aromatic progeny of African Sokos swarm in the Legislanres of ten noble states. They fill theriffalties, Magistracies and Clerkships They are

found glittering in the toggry of Lieu-tenant Governors and Scretaries of They grin in the ernine of Supreme Judges; and pick their cannibal langs in the chairs of United States Senators. How long have you supposed, how long do you suppose, that Leg-islators, Congressmen and supreme Judges can be denied admittance to adies-cabin staterooms on steamboats, first tables at hotels, private oxes at heatres, and pews in all chrches? How long do you suppose that the wives of Lieutenant Governors and United States Senators can be exclude from States Senators and drawing rooms of many grades of whites; or their childra from your school? How long? Tready chony bucks and wenches, respindent in costume and gorgeous in swetness, are mingling in the festive gaterings of Washington City. White and black children are going to the same chools, sitting on the same benches, and learning out of the same books, i Democratic Ohio. I hode Island, vars ago, passed an act athorizing the htermar-riage of the recs, and a host of Carolina black apoors and Nasychusetts schoolmarm, have poured into her hy brid border o enjoy the fruit of Radicalism carred out. Marriagesof whites and niggestare of almost daily occur-rence; a tring instance in Moberly only last yek. These things are true, Every newpaper reader knows them to be so. Ind still no resistance. No awakenin of public indignation. No

revolting i popular sentiment Brethra of the South; Without a speedy ril entire change, look to Hayti or Mexio, for a continuation of our history. Hybrid, mongrel, roten, we'll go to pices with the weight of our own abomistions. We see but one way of escape me mode of bringing the country to b senses; one method of arousing our people to the loathomeness of their resent situation, and the horriblenessof their future desiny. That is to ut upon the advice we gave nine years go—RUB THE NIGGEL INTO THE NORTH Bring nigger rub home to them. Send him where he will legislate for them and their children. Pour siest, filthiest, old 'ailless Drangs that any United States office, an position in immediate connection within general offices. Poor sixty eight assattida sweating cotton field niggers into the House of Representatives, and twenty six into the Senate. Make U. S. Julges, Infernal Revenue Collectors, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, of then. Thrust them forward for every Untel States office in your gift. Push then for the Presidential and Vice-Fresidential chairs. (We know a thousaid old darkeys, who would be preferable to the horse-house jewelry-plate-aul-buil-pup ological, Third-term Sot). Crown the grand edifice of Puritaniggrism with a nigger cap-stone. But the fia-ishing touch to a Niggeied Empire with a Nigger Sovereign. And either disgust the whole country, and hasten the Revolution, that is it sweep all these monstrosities from the face of the earth they polute-Or sent our magnificent Hayti scallyhooping, at once, to the d-addy of Brownlow, Butler and

Beecher. We don't care a continental d-ime which. Hon. Benjamin F Butler of Civil

Rights. The following letter emanales from the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, late Congressman from the district of Essex, in Massachusetts, and will determine some doubts hitherto existing in many intelligent minds as to the exact scope of the famous civil right act:-

WASHINGTON, March 1t, 1875. SIR-I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 14th, containing expressions of appreciation of my efforts in behalf of the civil rights bill, for which accept my thanks. You further ask, will you be kind enough to inform me if colored men are entitled to the privileges of saloons and barber shops under its provisions."

AN UNENVIED PRIVILEGE. To this I answer .- I understand by "saloons," you mean drinking saloons, and am happy to say that the civil rights bill does not give any right to a colored man to go into a drinking saloon without the leave of the proprietor, and an very glad that it does not. I am willing to concede, as a friend to the colored man, that the white race may at least have this one supprivilege to the colored man, that they can drink in barrooms and saloons, and I never shall do anything to interfere I never shall do anything to interfere with the exercise of that high and distinctivive privilege. I would not advocate a bill which should give that right to the colored man. If I were to vote for any bill on this subject at all, it would be one to keep the colored man out of the dr.nking saloons; and I hope no barkeeper will ever let a colored man have a glass of liquor at any bar open for drinking. Indeed I should be glad whenever a colored man should go into a drinking saloon for the purpose of drinking at the bar if somebody

would at once take him and put him

out, doing him as little injury as possi-

ble. He could do the colored man no greater kindness, PRIVACY OF A BARBER SHOP. As to the other branch of you ques tion, in reference to barber shops, let me say that the trade of a barber is like any other trade, to be carried on by the man who is engaged in it at his own will and pleasure, and the civil rights bill has nothing to do, and was intended to have nothing to do, with its exercises. A barber has a right to shave whom he pleases, as much as a eweler has a right to repair a watch for whom he pleases, or a blacksmith to shoe such colored horses as he pleases. In other words, these are not public employments, but private business, in which the law does not interfere.

THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHTS AT COM-MOS LAW.

From time immemorial all men have and equal rights at the common law in places of public amusement, in public conveyances and in inns or licensed taverns, because all such business was for the public under special privileges granted by the government. The theater and like public amusements were licensed by the public authorities and protected by the police. The public conveyance used the King's highway. The public inn has the special privi-lege of a lien or claim upon the baggage or other property of any traveler using it for his keep; and if any man was retused, while behaving himself well and paying his fare, a seat in any place of public amusement, or carriage by public conveyance, or shelter in a public inu, he had at common law a right of action against the party so re-fusing. The civil rights bill only confusing. The civil rights bill only confirms these rights of all citizens to the colored man in consideration of the prejudice against him and an attempt in cortain parts of the country to interfere with the exercise of those common law rights, and has enacted a penalty as a means of enforcing the rights in the part of the configuration of his help. In the cengregation with little difficulty be secured. Semilus the \$90 and we will be parted to the configuration of his help. as a means of enforcing the rights in his behalf in consideration of his help-

less and dependent condition. The Civil Rights bill has not altered the coloreds man's rights at all from what they were before under the common law applicable to nearly every State in the Union. It has only given him a greater power to enforce that right to meet the exigency of combined effort to deprive colored citizens of it; and all idea that the Civil Rights bill allows the colored man to force himself into any man's shop or into any man's private house or any eating house, boarding house or establishment other than those I have named is simply an in, pik in the nigger upon tem. Wool, stink, the shins, gizzard heds and charcoal, grind him into them. While we and malignity. And while I would are the only direct sufferes, Northern sustain any colored man in firmly and to merchants. Being capable of a va- "philanthropists" rather evoy the joke. ricty of combinations, and simple in its Fill the halls of Congress ith the loucommon law, as they were the right of every vote they cast, every act they pass, every tax they levy affects their yankee brothers as much a us. Hang, as a public enemy, the first white most nity of any colored man so to do, and all acts, such as shutting him out from drinking saloons, may be well left to government. Let white non be con-tent with State, County and Municipal who keep them as a badge of their superiority to the colored race. I have

the honor to be, &c., BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. ROBERT HARLAN, Esq., Cincinnati,

As the following comes from the St. Louis Republican, a White Leage or-gan, we suppose it is reliable: "A gentlemen who arrived in this city Monday having come through from Little Rock on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, relates that on Thursday night last a band of Masked men made their appearance at the little sta-tion of Moark and behaved themseves in a very lawless manner. They first went to the house of a man named Morris, an employe of the Cairo and Fulton railway, and gave him very ex-plicit orders to discharge from his ser-vice a negro woman who has been for some time employed by him. After-ward they called upon a Mr. Lewis, who is also an employe of the railroad company, and ordered him to prepare to emigrate from that region, cheerfully assuring him that a refusal to comply with the deman I would certainly result in his being deprived of life. Our in-formant could give no probable cause for this unseasonable and unreasonable demonstration of the night mas-queraders at Moark.

There are 4,000,000 cats in Great Britain, and it is estimated that each cat kills an average of twenty mice or rats every year. It is estimated further that every tat or mouse, if it lived, would injure property to the extent of £I sterling. If all this is true, pussy saves that country every year \$400,000,000, and she might pay off the national debt if she chose.

"What a shame that I should be starting," exclaimed a poor corset-ma-ker out of work -"I, that have stayed the stomachs of hundreds."

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Public Opinion and

took occasion to thoughts upon the, to subject that is now agit ral mind. My purpose attention of those hostile to a calm, unprejudiced of it, and as far as I n a sentiment in that cla the exercise peaceably rights. How far I succe

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daring to differ from the This oppressive public the effect of a suppressi of truth, and an apparer with wrong. Men are mi scutiment to retain poli or to prevent abuse and o

Perfectly aware of the of assuming to be honest sion of one's sentiments, the discussion of public civil rights with my own While there exists a ment on the part of the

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duties incumbent upon l formed. And first, I no recognition by him of the being his, as himself bei them. Having been lo ban of oppression and ig being among the oppress civil rights just given us enactment were the prooppressors, that they had potic dominion over then transcend our rights in see nition of civil rights, the perty of every man, cit denizen. While this par tice hung in the balance f and has but recently com not delayed because we v tled to it but to satisfy the prejudices, the hostile sen master race. When the two-thirds of the States a was guaranteed to us, then that act entitled to these rig We ceased in contemplati the United States, in c of the law of nations to be became citizens, entitled rights just given in the ments of the 43d Congre much an infringement of us the exercise of them passage of Sumner's mut of undying benefaction and unfading glory to t people, as it is criminal Citizenship has nothing "fleccy locks and black con legiance is our carte blane once are entitled to onj the rights and immunitie crament. This recent b confer new rights, but government responsible ! of prosecution of those wi

vent us a peaceable enjoys I might go beyond this the silencing authority of no revealed law of Gad, is perty in man, then Ameri not law that made us proj being legally property. which were kept from u the authority of law, they were as much our is as they were the white ci-

We take nothing from in enjoying these rights, t inherent with us the sa time they have been inher from the time of our r ship. Let the general sen us recognize this fact and The negro is called up

himself. What is self is easier to tell what it than affirmatively, I sele of defining it. The not disregard by our negl children the general edu leges afferded by the 2 self respect to recognize

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airs.

I took occasion to express a few thoughts upon the, to me, important subject that is now agitating the general mind. My purpose was to call the attention of those hostile to the matter to a calm, unprejndiced consideration of it, and as far as I might, influence a sentiment in that class favorable to the exercise peaceably of guaranted rights. How far I succeed remains to beseen.

I now enter upon the same subject. but desire to say something more dir.ct to men of the race to which I belong, but would be understood by them and others not to arrogate to myself the title of a representative of them.

I approach this subject with diffidence, conscious of the care, precision and exactness of expression necessary to be used to present or avoid misconception of my thoughts. Unfortunately for colored men of the South, who are above mediderity in information such are forced by a current of resistless circumstances into politics whether they would or not. Whatever thought is a lyanced by such men differing from the general tone of their race is made the subject of comment, and not unfrequently are they consured for daring to differ from the mass.

This oppressive public sentiment has the effect of a suppression sometimes of truth, and an apparent concurrence with wrong. Men are made servile in sentiment to retain political prestige, or to prevent abuse and ostracism.

Perfectly aware of the responsibility of assuming to be honest in the expression of one's sentiments, I enter upon the discussion of public sentiment and

civil rights with my own race. While there exists a general sentiment on the part of the whites against our peaceable enjoyment of civil liberty, there is with the negro race a negative public sentiment against civil rights, also, to-wit: a disregard of those duties incumbent upon him to be performed. And first, I notice a want of in his individual, personal capacity is recognition by him of these rights as entitled to whatever every other man is being his, as himself being entitled to them. Having been long under the ban of oppression and ignorance, and being among the oppressors, too many have imbibed the thought that these mand. civil rights just given us by legislative enactment were the property of the oppressors, that they had sole and despotic dominion over them, and that we transcend our rights in seeking a recognition of civil rights, the common property of every man, citizen, alien or denizen. While this partial act of justice hung in the balance for a long time and has but recently come to us, 'twas not delayed because we were not entitled to it but to satisfy the unreasonable master race. When the 15th amendment to the constitution was ratified by
ment to the constitution was ratified by
men two-thirds of the States and citizenship sentiment will be in accord with these We ceased in contemplation of law in the United States, in contemplation of the law of nations to be negroes, and rights just given in the expiring moments of the 43d Congress. It was as much an infringement of law to deny us the exercise of them prior to the passage of Sumner's mutilated legacy

of undying benefaction to the negro and unfading glory to the American people, as it is criminal to do so now. Citizenship has nothing to do with oy locks and black complexion,"al-

has and immunities of the gov-EAR FRE lights, but simply makes DULDER

THE WEEKLY POST. because, forsooth, they are negroes as entitled to consideration as equals of the better class, as bein; on common level with men of characte.

Tis not selfrespect to allow our personal projudices and jealouses to so possess the better qualities in us, as to influence us against those of integrity and cultivation whose preferment in public affairs will redound to the genpublic affairs will redound to the gencral good.

Tis not selfrespect to take the manifestly incompetent and place them, by our suffrages where they cau-of reflect! credit on their race, nor any race, and can be of no benefit to the community. This course too long tollowed in our State cannot but be productive of incalculable injury in the future, if the past course by pursued, as it has in the unhappy past. Tis not selfrespect to seek political elevation any more than any other kind of preferment, for the compensation of such preferments, when one is unable to give an equivalent in a faithful preformance of duty. This is wrong, reprehensible, a deception and robbery of the public.

Tis not selfrespect for a man of good character, to consent to a filiation with one of manifest, known bad character. The line of distinction must le drawn by all communities ofpeople be-

tween the worthy and the unworthy. Men are not entitled and cannot receive consideration from me because they are black or because they are white, nor according to their deserts, for "use every man after his deserts and who shall 'scape whipping? But after my honor and dignity. The less they deserve the more merit is my bounty." But my bounty is not of that elastic character to stretch to the acceptance of the bad and dishonored. Nor is it selfrespect for you to adopt the opposite course.

Tis not selfrespect to hold your great gift of an American freeman, the ballot at no higher value than a thing of bar-

Tis not selfrespect to be obsequious to any man, to be slavish in your bearing, or thought, or utterance. Recognize the fact that no mun has a right to exact that which under similar circumstances he would not give. Every man entitled to nor more nor less.

Tis selfrespect to recognize, superiority in learning, in morals, in religion.

Tis selfrespect to stand up manfully for right, and permit no compromise with ones right.

Compromises, evasions, deceptive denials, with regard to our rights strengthen our enemics in their opposi- their children with an immense public tion, injure our cause, and are void of the element of true manhood.

More than I have space for can be said in a negative defining of what selfrespect is. But let this suffeer.

Let your minds take what has been prejudices, the hostile sentiment of the imperfectly said, and give my remarks was guaranteed to us, then we became by views, and we will have done much call on the South to "save the governthat actentitled to these rights just given. toward a peaceable solution of our ment," and the armed men respond? A became citizens, entitled to these very prejudice, and ultimately civil liberty ular army is but a handful, and scatwill exist for us unobstructed, as now for white men.

J. H. SMYTH.

A lady was leading a little black and tan dog. When she reached the corner, a boy suddenly cut the string, and giving a yell that a boy only can give, black and tan put down the avenue at his best pace. The lady caught the boy and gave him a few smart raps on the head with the handle of her parasol, entitled to enjoyment of ali and immunities of the gov-

Little Johnny, writing a composition about pigs, says: "Them at fairs is sometimes so fat that you can't tell which end it is that eats till you set a basin of grule near by, and then it awings round and points at it like a me carlin' their pigs' tales, which is be use except to eat, and is best ross'ed,

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LASI. Ogden, though their acceptance would have restored order and a measure of prosperity to a distracted community. And how was the news of the revolu-

week, "Our day of revenge will come," said he; and they look for it. Why should there at this time be formed an should there at this time be formed an association of the surviving soldies of the Confederate army, with General Joseph E. Johnson as president? And why should the Legislature desire to amend the Constitution of Virginia, so that it shall no longer deny the right of secession? Are we not looking forward with anxiety to the future; if so why? Is it because sectional feelings is again engendered? A Washington correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, under date of February 2, says:
"Whether he [Hon. A. H. Stephens]
and others of like wisdom and prudence will be able to stem the wild current that seems to be rushing us on as a people into the vortex of sectional passion order to violate the rules of the house — and decency; he receives the deserved censure of the Speaker, and awakes the next morning famous; he is the hero of the day; he is lauded by the Southern people. Bully Brown supplies the place of the Constitution and the flag, with their morning bitters. In the midst of all the gloom which this news occasions, there is a glimmer of hope. It is faint, the pale light of a kerosene lump in a London fog, but it is something. The Tennessee Senate suspect that the garulous Andy bought his election to the United States Senate. They have a prointed a committee to place of the Constitution and the flag with their morning bitters. didate, or throw the election into their his election to the United States Senate. own hands. What will prevent an open, palpable violation of the rights of the people? The unscrupulous use of means by the Democratic party heretofore shows that right will not deter them. Policy will not, for their past record shows, that with the Southern element this engage densy feeling sure this feneral maybe applied and the

again in the ascendency, feeling sure this freezer maybe applied, and the of the support of their party friends in the North, nothing will be permitted to stand between them and power. The counting proceeds, the House objects in disappointment. If you have discovering the electoral votes of some to counting the electoral votes of some of the Republican States, they are counted in, or is elected by the House, while the country has actually gone Republican, what is the result? Will the Union people of this country, who have already expended to republican, what is the result? Will the Union people of this country, who have already expended to republican, when the country who have already expended to republican the House, in disappointment. If you have distinct the House in disappointment in the House in disappointment is the House in disappointment. If you have disappointment is the House in disappointment. If you have disappointment is the House in disappointment is the House in disappointment. If you have the House in disappointment is the House in disappointment in disappointment is the House in disappointment in disappointment is the House in disappointment in disappointment. If you have disappointment is the House in disappointment is the House in disappointment have already expended so much blood, and such a vast amount of trereasure; who have burdened themselves and debt; who bave submitted to enormous taxation, all for the salvation of the country, to preserve it intact, will they submit to such a gigantic fraud? Will they not terribly answer Mr. Hill's agrasshopper sufferer, and send things question, and declare that the Constitution! Let him be treated kindly, but tion of our fathers and self-government are "worth blood?" re "worth blood?"
Suppeso on the other hand, the Deret of the Union, and here is a chance

Louisiana in regard to Kellogg, and tered through the west and south, and all that are, or have been, stationed in the south will side with the southern people. It is true that the north has a veteran army among her population, but it is neither armed nor organized, and under the most favorable circumstances sixty days would be a remarkably short time to arm sufficient to make a demonstration; but the circumstances will not be favorable; the government will be in the hands of the enemy; a provisional government must be formed credit obtained, arms purchased and distributed, the lukewarmness of the uncertain overcome; they are not now asked to fight for, but apparently against the government, with its men, its means, its glorious record. "The Union, the Constitution and the law," will be the watchword of the usurp ers, and many blinded by the old famil iar cry, will take no part in the resto-ration, or ally themselves with this ene-my who fight under the dear old flag.

This danger, it seems to me, is not an impossible one, and steps ought to be taken to prepare for the future; for one the north might be encouraged to form volunteer companies, so that in case of emergency one section may be as well prepared as the other.

prepared as the other.

A straightforward course often disarms disaster, and if the North will make it evident that it earnestly means to secure justice and safety in all the land at whatever cost, and stand ready for whatever may happen, the foregoing gloomy view will never be realized; that course it will not take, but instead, the same timid, time serving disposition will be shown, and again the country will be cast into a deluge of blood, and many days must elapso ere it can be withdrawn therefrom.

The spring is opening, the thaw and the freshet are upon us, the waters in the Ogden ditch are roiled As and troubled, the roaring mountain torrent begins leaping and plunging down its rocky bed, and with these comes also the breaking up of Andy Johnson's silence, and a flood of rhetoric which deluges the Senate Chamber. The general feeling. They did not go be-cause the leaders did not tell them to; the time had not come. The present feeling was fitly expressed by a man last that distance lends you safety. The spring freshet shall end after a brief period, but so shall not the oratory of Johnson. The waters of Ogden's ditch shall end, cease from trouble, but the agitation of A. J. shall continue. Mountain streams shall become dry, foaming rivers shall sink into narrow beds: a dought even shall be upon the land; bit the perennial, perpetual, everlastin interminable, never dying eloquence ol Johnson shall continue unchecked ad undiminished, and bellow in the ers of a faint and despairing world:

Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever. Do not congratulate yourself, thereple into the vortex of sectional passion that it will surely result in a Democratic defeat in 1876, remains to be seen."
The campaign of 1876 rapidly approaches; but previous to it we have a session of the Democratic House of Representatives. Already we have a taste of their quality. John Young Brown is guilty of a prevarication in order to violate the rules of the House—and decency; he receives the deserving tree, you, too, shall be saturated.

Like the warning of the flying milk-man who announced the breaking of the Mill Creek dam, came the dispatch viterday, saying that Johnson was taste of their quality. John Young Bt of what avail was the warning. The frightened dwellers in the valley of Mill Creek could escape to the hills, if notified of the coming disaster; but -and decency; he receives the deserv- if notified of the coming disaster; but

> ou, Let him write a book, let him tell what he knows abut tailoring, hire shall for him and let him lecture with gosed doors in "executive session," but ake him back. Tennessee needs him: freenville cries for hin; there are men ir that state who can be cheerful and emtented with him, and who would rather hear him speak than not. We would even be willing to consider him

-Juter Ocean. he other day an old fellow from Diaware, going west on a Michigan Cotral train, stepped of the coach wen it reached Ypsilanti, and slipping wen't reached I pellant, and shipping on the icy platform, went flat down and bake a leg. Everybody sympathized wih him in his misfortune, but he wived his hand, and replied: "It's all right—no one to blame but mysel! My of woman was laid up for two years, at now I've got a chance to get even with her. If she don't have to do some the dusting around and sitting up. tal dusting around and sitting up nghts, then my name isn't Jordan!"

confine him. Send a requisition for

I was very near selling my boots the oher day, said Joe to a friend. How so? Ihad them half-soled.

### IMPORTANT

O THESE WITO WANT TO MAKE MONEY-Agents for State, County or Towns

MONUMENTAL,

NO CHIMNEY.

LAMP BURNER,"

For Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns,

t burns all kinds of Kerosene Oil, fits al ordinary lamps, and no smoke; smell,

They sell in every house and give perfect

er danger of explosion.

Samples seut by mali on receipt of 35 ets.

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PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM, Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party.

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ders the Old North State will be considered

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Local, National and Foreign News. Great pains will be taken to give Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description :

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INCREASE in the subscription rate, which is 82 00 Per Year,

lished in the State, without ANY

ayable in ADVANCE. It is published in a dress of XEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE:

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cution South or North THE AMERICAN.

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We present usually not less than 19 columns of choice reading matter in every is-

Subscribe for it at once.

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Sample copies will be sent to any address upon application by mail or otherwise, Ad-TIMES OFFICE.

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULF.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.

PASSENGER TRAINS

 Leave Wilmington daily at.
 7.15 A. M

 Arrive in Charlotte.
 7.00 P. M

 Leave Charlotte.
 7.00 A. M

 Arrive in Wilmington.
 6.45 P. M

Night Trains-(Fast Freight and Passen

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M Arrive at Charlotte at 6.20 P. M Leave Charlotte at 5.30 A. M Leave Charlotte at 5.30 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Welden, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT.

· Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Papers publishing our schedu'e will no tice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1871. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN. 

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at ..... 7:15 P. M. 

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullmen's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train:

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

Sept. 1-tf GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run: NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

 
 Leave Wilmington
 6,10 P. M.

 Leave Florence
 11,40 P. M.

 Arrive at Columbia
 4,00 A. M.

 Arrive at Augusta
 8,45 A. M.

 Leave Augusta
 4,15 P. M.

 Leave Columbia
 8,15 P. M.

 Leave Florence
 12,50 A. M.
 Leave Florence 12.50
Arrive at Wilmington 7.10

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

 
 Leave Wilmington
 6 45 A. M.

 Leave Florence
 12 20 P. M.

 Arrive at Columbia
 5.10 P. M.

 Leave Columbia
 8.20 A. M.

 Leave Florence
 1.10 P. M.
 

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night to JAMES ANDERS

WILMINGTON, N, C.

PRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875. Expulsion of J. Williams Thorne-Remarks of Mr. Nr. H. T. Hoges,

of Granville. Mr. Hughes arose to a question of

personal privilege and said-Mr. speaker: It will be remembered that early after the reassembling of the Legislature in January, the representative from Cabarrus introduced a resolution to raise a committee to inquire into certain rumors or charges against Mr. Thorne, affecting his eligibility to a sent as a representative on this floor. It will be remembered that in consequence of the evidence brought before this House by said committee against Mr.
Thorne, I introduced a resolution looking to his expulsion. Mr. Speaker, I had hardly expected to be known beyond the confines of my State, but, sir in an effort to do what I conceived to be my duty, I have acquired universal notoriety. I imagine that I have acquired sufficient fame now to justify me in rising and making an explanation:

I have since the termination of this case received large numbers of letters, some signed "Infidel," "Atheist," etc., condeming in strong terms my course.
I have received numbers of other, signed "Christian," "Lover of the Lord," and others, doubtless signed by real names of persons, commending my action. Those signed by ficticous names and condemning my course I have com-mitted to the flameo, some of them with-out reading; for I have but little respect for any man or set of men who are not willing to father their offspring. But, Mr. Speaker, to return to the history of this case. It will be remembered that on the 20th day of February the investigating committee's report was taken up and the evidence for and against Mr. Thorne was read; lastly a pamphlet, purporting to and acknowledged to have been written by Mr. Thorne, in reply to a lecture delivered by one Joseph Barker, some time since. On the last page of said pamplet will be found these words: "All that we can know or con-ceive of the grand, the good and beauti-ful in the wide universe of nature, will ever claim our warmest love and excite our tenderest adoration. That we are naturally devotional, is no good reason that we should devote ourselves to an unworthy ignorant and wicked God; let us cease to do so." These words ta-ken in connection with the whole drif of argument made in said pam-phlet, satisfied my mind that the writer had no belief in our God, the God of our constitution; in fact I considered that this implied a denial. When the reading was concluded I am satisfied that at least one hundred members of this House, white and colored, were point to vote for expulsion. At this words: "Whereas, J. W. Thorne, the member from Warren county, has advocated and promulgated a most sacre-ligious doctrine, subversive of the principles of the constitution of North olina; therefore, resolved, that J. W. Thorne be, and he is hereby expelled from a seat on this floor." On motion of the representative from Robeson, Mr. Norment, the resolution was postponed and made special order for Tues-day, 12 M., 23d inst. On the 20th inst. it was argued by others and understood by myself, that the case rested on the evidence taken by the committee and transmitted to the House. Upon that evidence my convictions were formed, for I never heard any other, and by those convictions my action was promptime I would have voted for expulsion. But, Mr. Speaker, in the progress of

the trial, this case took a turn never dreamed of by myself. Mr. Thorne comes forward and declares as follows: There is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body or parts or passions; of infinite wisdom, power and goodness; the Maker of all things visible and invisible." Were we to consider the different surroundings, we might conclude that the former was Mr. Thorne's true faith; but, Sir, we cannot go into a man's heart and know the contents thereof; we therefore must be governed by his declarations, and I hold, Sir, that we are compelled to accept the same, last made. By these I consider the requirements of our Constitution are met, and at this juncture, had I been in my seat and allowed to do so, I would have withdrawn my resolu tion, or cast my vote in Mr. Thorne's favor. Mr. Speaker, the News of Feb. 15th says Mr. Thorne was not expelled on constitutional grounds. Then, Sir, disavow any intention on my part to have expelled him on any other grounds. The moral grounds upon which he was expelled were not contained in my resolution originally, but were the result of an amendment made in my absence, which I would not have supported. Mr. Speaker, I desire to notice briefly

some of the criticisms of the press upon my actions in this matter. The Era of the 4th inst, says: "Mr. Hughes in his simplicity, did not probably discover that he was being made an instrument to close the desired to the control of to cloak Democratic ignorance. It is probable, however, that he did diecover it afterwards, as he failed to vote for his own resolution." The motives that induced the House to vote down all other resolutions and adopt mine, after amending it, I leave for the world to judge. If I, on this occasion, or any other, was made an instrument by Democrats for any purpose I are not proposed. ocrats, for any purpose, I am not aware of that fact. The reason why I did not vote on the resolution was this: on Monday, the 22d of February, I received by Strained, buyer's option for April, ed a letter informing me of the illness of my wife. I left on Tuesday mornor my wile. There on Thesaay morning's train, and never returned until the 27th. Had I been here I should have bbls. Sales of 212 bbls at \$2.25 for vircast my vote as I have ever done on gin and yellow dip, and \$1.35 for hard. Market steady.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Herald tempts to cast a slur upon the State of orth Carelina on account of the ac-of her Legislature in this matter. North Carelina is above repreach; it is useless for me to attempt to say anything in vindication of her character. I could add nothing to her fame. But, Sir, with myself it is different. The Herald says my grandfather bowed down to Mumbo Jumbo," etc., etc. The language used would certainly have paralyzed me—I should have felt that all my hopes and prispects in the fu all my hopes and prospects in the fu-ture were blasted, were it not that I knew the character of the Herald heretofore was to well known for its influence to have any very damaging effect on the character or family history of the most humble individual this side of Mason and Dixon's line. I am satisfied my family history could lose nothing incomparison with that of the Herald, were it not for this principle, "he that plays with pot will sureiy get smut." I know but little of Mumbo Jumbo. I do know this fact: the Herald has ever paid its highest aderations to the God of Gold and Silver. I am satisfied that the lives or fortunes of others have nev er been more sacred to the Herald than

the everlasting dollar.

I was reminded, Mr. Speaker, in some of the letters received, of the service rendered my race in their emancipation. and elevation to citizenship, by Atheists. Far be it from me, Sir, to forget what has been done by those faiends of Liberty and of the colored race. Our hearts do and shall ever swell with gratitude to those kind friends for their efforts in our behalf; but the good have their faults. Moses led the Israelities out of Egypt, but he never reached the promised land; he sinned. The day is fast approaching when the colored pee-ple will be led by men valued for what they are and are doing, and not alone for what they have been or have done. As for myself, I shall continue to do what I conceive to be my duty, without regard to the criticisms of Infidels, Atheists, Christians, or any other class of people. I represent an humble, Godfearing and christian constituency. In any contest in which I am called upon to engage I will be found on the Lord's side. I am sorry that it was necessary for me to detain the House so long, but I was forced to do so in self-defence.

The Raleigh Sentinel says :- "Joy to the world, the convention is carried. At three o'clock it passed its second At three o'clock it passed its second reading by a vote of \$1 to 31. It only needed 80 votes, and Mr. Candler, republican, from Buncombe, made the 80th man. Mr. Mendenhall, of Guilford voted against the bill. At 3:20 the bill was put on its third reading and passed, ayes 81, nays 33.

"Messrs. Glenn and Foote voted with the democrats.' Every man who voted for convention

cannot be called a true Republican. An Irish doctor lately sent in his bill to a lady as follows: husband till be died," "To curing your

#### COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market. Макси 18ти.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Feceipts 79 casks. Sales of 79 casks at 32 cents, p gallon for Southern prckages. Market quiet and steady.

Rosin.-Receipts 767 bbls. Sales of 500 blls strrined at \$1 60, 500 do. do. delivered at \$1 65 and 500 do. good strained at \$1 65. Market firm at \$1 60 for strained.

bbls. Market steady. Sales of 1000 bbls ted. Had the vote heen taken at that \$2 25 for virgin and yellow dip and \$1 35 for hard.

TAR-Recapts 275 bbls. Sales 200. bbls at \$1 .0. Market steady.

Corroy .- Receipts 155 bales. Mar ket firn good demand. Sales of 80 bales at the following official quotations: Orannary, Good Ordinary 13 cents 7 tb 141 15 ow Middling,

Middling, Good Middling 154 Макси, 19ти. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 119 Tar in yard, bbls, casks. Sales of 100 casks at 32 cents " affoat, per gallon for southern packages. Mar-

ket closing firm. Rosin-Receipts 196 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at \$1 60 for Strained. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPESTINE - Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$2 25 for virngin and yellow dip and \$1 35 for Spirits Turpentine, hard. Market firm

TAR -Receipts 188 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady. Corrox-Receipts 245 bales. Market firm, with sales of 147 bales at the

following official quotations. 13 cents P Ordinary Good Ordinary Low Middling, Middling. Good Middling 154

MARCH, 20TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 334 Sales of 50 casks (eity distilled) at 33 cents. Market firm at 32 cents cents per gailon for Southern packages.

Rosin-Receipts 807 bbls. Sales of 2,000 bbls D, or Good Strained, at \$1 75, \$1 80. Market firm at \$1 70 for strained. CRUDE TUBPENTINE-Receipts 212 bbls. Sales of 212 bbls at 82 25 for vir- F Mitchell & Son.

TAR.-Recipts 148 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls, at \$1 4t. Market steady. Corrox - Receipts 168 hales, Market | City, Lippitt & Co.

North Carelina is above repreach; it is quiet. Sales of 281 bales. The follow

ing are the quotations: Ordinary Low Middling Middling Good Middling

MARCH, 22D. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 92 casks. Market firm. Bales of 60 casks at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

Rosin-Receipts 483 bbls. Market firm for strained at \$1 70. Sales of 145 bbls No. 2 at \$1 80.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts1,200 bbls. Sales of 1000 bbls at \$2 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 35 for bard. Market steady.

TAR-Receipts 500 bbls. Salesof 500 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady. COTTON-Receipts 356 bales. Iarket quiet, with sales of 250 bales at he following quotations:

Ordinary Good ordinary 144 " Low Middling 46 Middling Good Middling 153 MARCI 23.

casks. Sales of 30 casks at 3 cents per gallon for southern packages, and Market steady. Rosin-Receipts 913 bbls. Jales of 170 bbls strained at \$1 70 pe bbl .-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receits 148

Market quiet for strained at \$150. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Recepts 229 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 300bbls at \$3 29 for yellow dip and \$1 34 for

TAR-Receipts 86 bbls. Sales 0200 bbls. at \$1 40 per bbl. Market stedy. Corron -Receipts 339 bales. Maket

quet. Sales of 50 bales at the following official quotations. Oerdinary Low Middling Middling Good Middling 163 MARCH, 24H.

SPIRITS TURPESTINE. - Receips 190 casks. Sales of D casks at 32 cuts ? gallon for Southen packages. Mirket Rosin-Recepts 1.176 bbls. Srain-

ed rosin dull \$ \$1 70. No sales reported. CRUDE TURENTINE .- Receipts 1000 bbls. Sales of 1000 bbls at \$2 3 tor yellow dip and virgin and \$1 1 for

hand! Markt steady. TAR-Recipts 359 bbls. Siles of 200 bbls at \$ 40 7 bbl. Market iteady Cofron Receipts 200 bales Sales of 75 bales Market quiet at he fol-

lowing official quotations: Ordinary Good Oordnary 131 cents ? th 141 .4 50 Low Midding Middling Good Middling 11 10

#### WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVALSTORES. CRUDE TURTENTINE - Receipts 1,250 The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard arl afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, March 22d, 875, by the Secretary of the Prouce Ex change, and compiled from he books of the same :

Cotton in yard, bales 1,74 affoat, 45- 2,221 Spirits Turpt, in yard cks. 6,46 2,534- 8,938 Rosin in yard, bbls, 55,50 " affoat, 830-56,237 Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls 11,23

afloat, 250-11,548 15,307 251-15324 Statement of the Receipts, Expirts and Total Supply of Cotton and Nival

Stores at and from the Port of Nilmington, N. C., for the week enling March 22, 1875: RECEIPTS. 1,178 bales Cotton 9,74f casks Rosin. - bbls casks

Crude Turpenting. Tar. bols EXPORTS. Cotton. 1,11! baes Spirits Turpentine, 0 15,835 casks Rosin, bils Crude Turpentine, caks Tar/ 32 1 22 "7 27 # . 1 bils

Port of Wilmington, March. 25th

#### MARINE

R E Heide.

Nor Brig Thypon, Thomsen, London, Sprunt & Hinson. Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Balti-more, A D Cazaux. Schr John, Davis, New York Williams & Murchisor Schr Island Belle, Woodman, Port au Prince, Hayti, E Kidder & Sons. Schr Annie E Valentinef Potter, New York, Worth & Worth. Brig John Pierce, Townsend, Carde-nas, Worth & Worth. Schr S P Brown, Tienker, Cardenas, Worth & Worth. Schr F Merwin, Pierce, New York, C H Robinson. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLEARED. Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloib, New York A D Cazaux. Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Phila-delphia, Worth & Worth.

The following quotations represen the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be

ARTICLES.	PRICES.			
BAGGING-Gunny	145	40	15	
Double Anchor	W	.00	00	
Double Anchor "A"	00	(4)	00	
Double Anchor "A"	00	0	15	
BACON-North Carolina,	***	-	17	
Hame, 7 b	16	0	12	
shoulders, 7 h	10	60	13	
Western Smoked—	12	6	10	
Hams.	00	60	18	
Sides 7 D	151		1514	
Shouluers	110	See:	1214	
Dry salted-	1	1	-	
Sides 7 h	141	(0)	15	
Shoulders & B	101	(0)	11	
BEEF-On the boof	6	@	8	
BARRELS-Spirits Turpenting	e,			
Second Hand, each	50		00	
New York, each	3 00	(0)	- 60	
New City, each	38	6 5	2 75	
BEESWAX-7 h	27	6	. 00	
Northern		(m)(		
BUTTER-North Caro.ina, D.	20	@14	30	
Northern, 7 h	33	(1)	40	
CANDLES Sperm H h.		(6)	42	
Tallow, & b		(4)	20	
Adamantine, 7 h		(a)	-	
HEESE-Northern Factory.	-	0		
59 D		2		
Dairy' cream, 7 lb	15	(ex	18	
Dairy' cream, 7 lb	13	(ir)	33.11	
OFFEE-Java, 7 b,	32	9	35	
Rio a D	200	(4)	25	
ORN MEAL—7 bushel 1	25 6	A	27	
ORN MEAL-Pulshel 1		@ 0	00	
OTTON TIES-7 Ib	8 (	(a)	0.000	
Yars, & bunch	10	a)	11	
Tare, pounch	20 (	0		
	50	d 20	00	
No 1 3 12 bbl		WE:		
No. 1, 7 14 bbl	50	-		
Mackerel, No. 2, 7 bbl.	50	6	III I	
Mackerel, No. 2, 7 bbl.	50 6	a.	50	
Mackerel, No. 3 n bbl 11	50 (	ell		
No. 1, 7! 2 bbl 9 Mackerel, No. 2, 7 bbl 13 No. 2, 7! bbl 7 Mackerel, No. 3 7 bbl 11 Mullets, 7 bbl 11 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 18 No. 4	50 6 50 6	0 0	00	
No. 1, 7! 2 bbl 9 Mackerel, No. 2, 7 bbl 13 No. 2, 7! bbl 7 Mackerel, No. 3 7 bbl 11 Mullets, 7 bbl 11 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 16 No. 4 bbl 17 No. 4 bbl 18 No. 4	50 6 50 6	0 0	00	
No. 1, 7 / 2 bbl 2 Mackerel, No. 2, 7 bbl 13 No. 2, 7 1/2 bbl 7 Mackerel, No. 3 7 bbl 11 Mullets, 7 bbl 11	50 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (	0 0	00 0	

@45 00 @57 00 @65 00 @67 00 @70 00 @70 00 @00 00

Crushed | B. | B. | SAP | Northern. | B. | SHINGLES | Contract, | M. | Common, | P. | SHINGLES—Contract, v M. 4 00
Common, w M. 250
Cypress saps r 6 50
Cypress saps r 6 50
Cypress hearts, w M. 9 50
STAVES—W 0 bbl. w M. 20 00
R 0 hbd, w E. 00 00
Cypress, w M. 18 06
TALLOW—w B. 8 08
TIMBEH—Shipping, w M. 17 00
Mill, prime, w M. 13 0

65 40 RATES OF FREIGHT.

Part of Wilminster # 1 APIL	the second secon				
Port of Wilmington, March. 35th	Pe	r Stmr	Per	Vcs-	
MARINE	weeks and the second se		84	d.	
MARIND K	To NEW YORK.	3 47 30	1720	2000	
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Crude Turpentine & bbl 0 4	160.000	0.004	0.35	
ARRIVED.	Tar p bbl 03	De 0 35	0.306	0.33	
The second section of the second seco	Spts Turpentine   bbl. ws	ide 0 00	6.00%		
Steamship Gulf Stream, Farcbth,	Rosin 2 bbl 0 4	Dec () (10)	9.006	33	
New York, A D Cazaux.		No. 0 00	0.004	1 25	
Steemahin Demilia	To PULLADELPHIA	No. 0 00	0.00%	0.10	
Steamship Regulator, Wood, Jew	Crude Turpentine a bol a a	D 0 70		-	
York, A. D. Cazaux.	Tar & bbl 0 a	65.0 30	0.00%	0.50	
Steamship D J Foley, Price, Balti-		60 0 50 60 1 00	O Other	0.00	
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more, A D Cazaux.		5 2 00	O cons	9.50	
Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Balti-	Cotton Goods w bale was	0 75	0.00	200	
more, A D Cazaux.		e e 10	0.000	0 ra	
Stamphin Diagram		0 00	7 000	0.10	
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